mans attempted to raily sufficiently to counter attack, but these hastily organ-ized and feeble attempts at resistance brushed aside by the onrushing al-

British cavalry and whippet tanks purand the fleeing Germans east of Cam-bras, and it was all that horseflesh and gasolene could do to keep up with their quarry. Allied infantrymen at nu-

merous places along the line lost all con-tact with the enemy.

At the southern end of the battle front the French continued to gain east I St. Quentin, and they are now near Olse River. Allied progress in them stors is slower on account of the more determined resistance. Despite this the French continued to forge ahead and menace the enemy hold on La Fere and

The Allies have gained many points of strategic advantage as a result of the enemy's precipitate flight. In the florth, mear Doual, the British are only twelve miles from Valenciennes, which is reported to be a key point in the enemy's "next line" of defence. Immediately east of Lens the British pressed forward, further extending their encircling movement around Lille.

In the Argonne region the French and

In the Argonne region the French and Americans continued their advance last night and to-day. On the eastern side f the Meuse the men under Gen. withing pushed further northward, while to the west of that river, in con-Imost succeeded in driving the enemy ut of the Arganus forest. Reports concerning the condition in

Reports concerning the condition in which the retiring Germans left Cambrai are divergent. One of the correspondents with the British armies telegraphed that the damage was found to be less than expected, and of such a nature that it could be repaired. Another correspondent, with the Canadians, reports that the n had practically been levelled to ground by the explosives set off by fleeing enemy.

The British and French artillary is unible to get the guns close enough sob the fleeing Germans.

### **REAR GUARDS PUT UP** STRONG RESISTANCE

Main Body of Enemy, However, Flees Rapidly.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN SECTOR. L. 16.—The British armies continued apid movement eastward to-day desperate resistance which they secountered at times from strong enemy earguards, who were trying to protect he main bodies of troops, now in flight. British cavalry, moving astrides the Cambras-Lee Cateau road, captured Le Cateau and moved beyond it after over-coming enemy machine gun posts. Just morth of here the infantry many hours are reached Neuvilly. ntered at times from strong enemy

go reached Neuvilly.

The Germans were in some strength at the east side of the Selle River at the country of the Selle River at the Selle Rive nt and used their guns vigorously, at the town was taken and passed. Caudry, Inchy and many other towns re burning, as the Germans continue cir incendiarism and destruction.

### One Army Takes 59 Guns.

Other important advances have been ers have been taken since yesterday, e army of the three participating in o operations took fifty-nine cannon terday and many more to-day. The

thers undoubtedly have done as well.
The Germans are still in full flight,
but resistance from the rearguards ap-pears to have slightly stiffened, and it sidered not unlikely that the enem may try to make a stand on the east bank of the Oise and the Sambre Canal, running northeast of it.

Already the French First Army, operatsouth of the British, has reached the er at Mezieres, and as they are drawing closer to it northward the British and Americans are approaching it still further north. The French line at last reports from Mezieres ran west of

### Bohain Resistance Overcome.

Bohlan, but apparently the oposition there has been overcome, for continued advances are reported.

An attack was launched this morning cast of the Scheldt Canal and the British penetrated for a considerable distance, leaving the enemy occupied ground to the north on a still deeper and sharper salient. Incidentally the British here are only about five miles from Doual, to the north of them. They sise are able to place an enflading fire on the Germans holding the salient, aking it exceedingly uncomfortable

There continue to be indications that the enemy realizes he must get out of here and his plans for the moment very probably have to do with straightening his line northward all the way to the salient the Belgians and British have made in his positions at Roulers. The Germans made one weak effort to push back the Belgians in this salient early this morning, but the attack falled completely soon after it began, the Belgians ring in a hot fire.

### Cavalry Heavily Engaged.

The British captured Troncols without opposition and marched through the town, but the Germans appeared to be in considerable strength in Cammoles and fought hard before the Brhish mothered most of them with the fire from their own machine guns and ar-

It seems that the cavalry, which has performed wonderful work in clearing up the country and hastening the retreat of the Germans, at several place of enemy machine gunners. In some of these places opposition has been ove come by manowre and charge, while at other points whippet tanks and arred cars have cleared the way for the

The cavalry forced its way eastward along the road to Le Cateau by fighting. In some localities the cavalrymen appear to have dismounted and continued pear to have dismounted and centinued the fight at points where it was dangerous to risk themselves and their horses by charges. But at other places they hacked their way through into the en-emy's lines with their sabres.

### Cambrat Not Badly Damaged.

Cambrai was not so badly damaged by the internal mines as had first been be-lieved. But at that, the Germans did all they possibly could to wreck the city. They seemed to have placed great charges of explosives under various points, and the centre of the city is a mad jumble of debris, and the outsides.

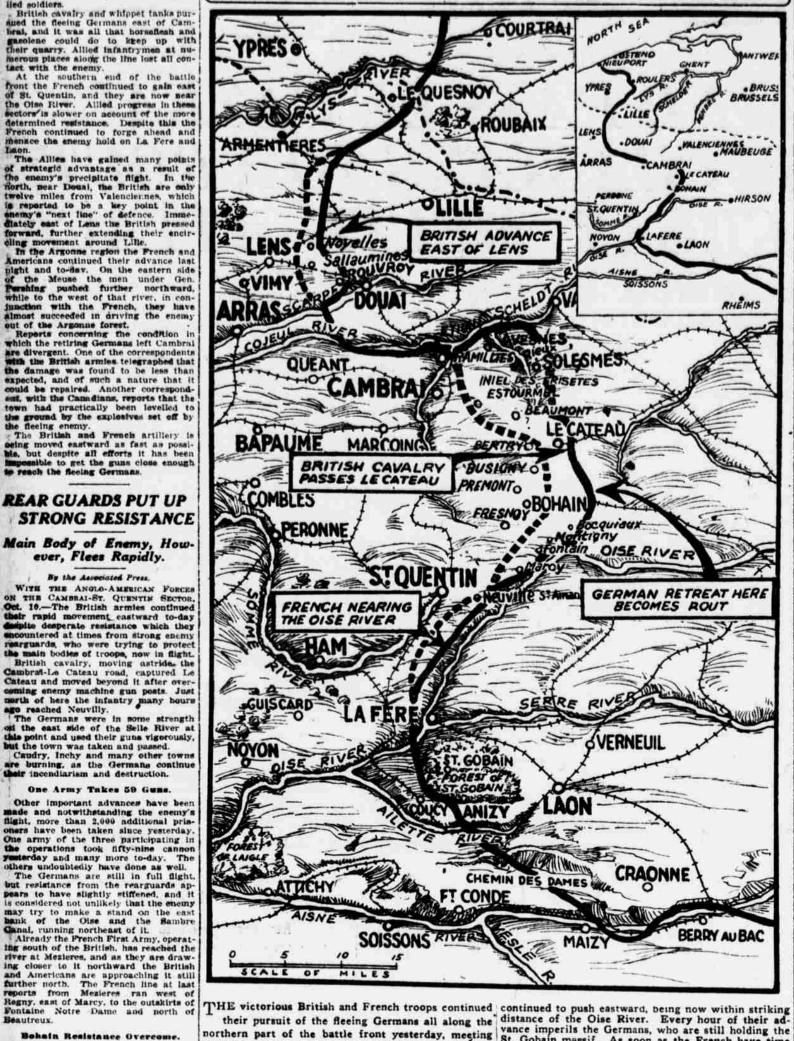
are not badly damaged.

Throughout the whole battle area roads and fields are littered with dead Germans. Fires are still burning every-Germans. Fires are still burning every-where. They are accompanied by ex-plosions as ammunition dumps go up. Occasionally shells from British guns find their target in the ammunition of the target in the ammunition of the enemy, but more often the explo-sions are set by the Germans them-

There are no signs of the general novement castward coming to a halt.

### Treaty With Japan Extended.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The conven-ion between the United States and between the United States and in extending the general arbitration treaty for five years and the commercial fravellers' treaty between the United States and Uruguay were ratifled to-day by the Where the German Retreat Is Becoming a Rout



opposed into what a few hours previously was enemy. La Fere will be broken. territory. The British cavalry penetrated to the east of Le Cateau and infantrymen followed in column formation, as though marching in a parade. At Bohain the Germans rallied sufficiently to launch a salient of which the St. Gobain massif is the apex. A

northern part of the battle front yesterday, meeting st. Gobain massif. As soon as the French have time resistance at some points and at others marching unto haul up their artillery the enemy hold on Laon and

their judgment in clinging as they do to the great counter attack, but this was soon broken up by the further French advance of a few miles will not only

wrest these positions from the Germans, but will make Further south, east of St. Quentin, the French it exceedingly difficult for them to get out alive.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING. PERSHING REPORTS

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- Following are the official reports of operations in France and Belgium as issued by the several War Offices:

BRITISH (NIGHT) -At dawn this morning our advance was resumed along the whole battle front. At all points rapid progress was made in spite of the efforts of the enemy's rear guards to hold up the advance. Our troops approaching the large woods east of Bohain have entered Vaux-Andaigny. North of that place we have reached the general line of the Belle River from St. Souplet to the neighborhood of Solesmes and have captured Le Cateau.

West of Solesmes we captured Avesnes and Rieux and then St. Mar-

West of the Scheldt Canal we have taken Etrun. In the towns and villages captured in our advance to-day numbers of civilians have been found, including 2.566 in the town of Caudry. Southeast of Lens our troops have

made further progress and have cap-tured Rouvroy. BRITISH (DAY)-We continued to advance yesterday and yesterday eve-ning in the face of increasing resistance, and early in the night advanced detachments established themselves across the Cambrai-Le Cateau road.

within two miles of Le Catenu. Fighting is taking place south of the main road on both sides of Cau-dry, and also east of Cambrat, where

have made progress. the sector between the Scarpe and Lens our patrols are in touch with the enemy west of the general line of Vitry-en-Artols, Asel-lez-Equer-chin and Rouvroy. We have gained possession of Sallaum mines and Noy-

FRENCH (DAY)-During the night the pursuit of the enemy continued to the east of St. Quentin, the French occupying the Bois Landrincourt and

passing beyond Beautroux and Fon-taine-Notre Dame. North of the Aisne the French pressed the enemy with vigor in the region east of Ostel. French troops hold the Plateau de Croix-sans-Tete. They crossed the Alsne Canal further in the region of Villers-en-Pray-

In the Champagne an attack vigor ously carried out has enabled us to capture Liry and make prisoners. GERMAN (NIGHT) - Enemy at-

tacks failed in front of our new posttions on the battle front east of Cambrai and St. Quentin, as well as on both banks of the Meuse.

GERMAN (DAY)—On the battle front between Cambrai and St. Quentin we occupied positions in the rear. We have evacuated Cambrai.

Southeast of Cambrai, by means of successful counter attacks, supported by tanks which on the evening of October 8 put us in possession of Seran-

villers and the heights on both sides of Esnes, Bavarian and Ehineland di-visions primarily, as well as troops of

essentially easier disengagement from During the course of yesterday the enemy with strong forces followed us up on both sides of the Roman road in the direction of Le Cateau. Here our advanced troops repulsed the enemy's avalry, which attacked, supported by

In the face of strong infantry at-tacks our troops retreated step by step toward new positions, fighting all the way. In the evening the enemy stood of the Bertry-Busigny-Bohain

In the Champagne enemy partial at-tacks on both sides of St. Etienne were repulsed. Between the Argonne and the Ornes

ridge American troops, in cooperation with French forces, again advanced in uniform attacks on the eastern bank of the River Meuse. On the border of the Argonne forest

attacks failed with heavy losses for the enemy Cornny, into which the enemy penetrated, was recaptured. Main thrust attacks, delivered between the Aire and the Meuse, were directed against Sommerance and Ro-magne. Both places remained in our hands after fluctuating fighting. En-emy forces penetrating via Romagne and east thereof as far as Onel were

driven back. On the eastern bank of the Meuse we repulsed the enemy at and to the east of Sivry. We recaptured Sivry, which ind been lost temporarily. Northwest and east of Beaumont an assault of the enemy failed before the lines held by Austro-Hungarian Chasseurs and Rhineland regiments.

### U. S. TROOPS IN ITALY GET FLAG Present From Italians in New York Formally Presented.

By the Associated Press. ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 8 (delayed).—A flag presented to the American contingent on this front by Italians resident in New York was delivered to-day with great solemnity in the presence of the Italian forces.

Chaplain Major Doherty of the American troops in a short speech said that all good Americans, irrespective of class, race or creed, follow President Wilson as their guide and that all are anylous to

## NEW GAINS BY ARMY

More Than 2,000 Additional Prisoners Taken.

Washington, Oct. 10 .- Penetration of the German Jaeger divisions, rendered of the Meuse by the Americans against fresh enemy divisions is reported in Gen. Pershing's statement for Wednes-

> East of the Meuse further gains were made, while in the Argonne the American forces captured important heights. The statement follows:

> East of the Meuse our troops main-tained their yesterday's advance in spite of violent and repeated counter attacks and progressed to the south-ern outskirts of Sivry and into the Bols de Chaume

Bois de Chaume.

Bois de Chaume.

West of the Meuse against freshly
engaged divisions we have penetrated
the enemy's main line of resistance
between Cunel and Romague-Sous-

In the Argonne Forest we have taken important heights south of Maccq and have joined hands with the French at Lancon.

More than 2,000 additional prisoners have been taken. oners have been taken.

### STATIONS BOMBED Weather Prevents Extensive Day Work.

Panis, Oct. 9 .- The official report on Pairs, Oct. 3.—The official report on serial operations to-night says; October 8 atmospheric conditions unfavorable for flying permitted us to carry out only restricted work. Three enemy planes were brought down and two captive balloons were burned.

During the night the weather im-proved and our bombing squadrons took the air. They dropped more than twenty-six tons of projectiles on the stations at Marle, Mont Cornet, Rethel, Asfeld-la-Ville, Juniville and Chatelet sur Retourne and on the railroads be-tween the stations. Fires and explosions were caused at various points.

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- British aviators last night bombed railways at Mexieres, Metz-Sablons and Thionville and air-dromes at Prescaty and Morhange, according to the statement issued by the Air Ministry to-night.

Meta Sablone was attacked to-day.

their guide and that all are anxious to make any sacrifice necessary to insure to the world the principles of humanity and justice.

As the troops filed past the flag there were enthusiastic cheers.

Clemenceau's Son-lu-law Dies.

Pasts, Oct. 19.—Lieut, Yung. son-inmembers of the class and to all members of the bar. Former Justice is and justice.

In the principles of humanity and justice.

As the troops filed past the flag there were enthusiastic cheers.

Clemenceau's Son-lu-law Dies.

Pasts, Oct. 19.—Lieut, Yung. son-inmembers of the class and to all members of the bar. Former Justice is front yesterday from the effects of grip.

He had married the Premier's second daughter only a few days ago.

# SPURNS SURRENDER

New York Men, Beleaguered in More Than 350 Machines Bomb Argonne, Cheer Their Major's Refusal.

TRAPPED FOR FOUR DAYS AIR NAVY NEARLY READY

Nearly Starved and Out of Ammunition, They Waited Death or Rescue.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH-WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 9 (delayed),... The brightest spot in the heroic and amazing story of the now famous "lost bat-tailon," which belonged to the Seventy-seventh (Camp Upton) Division, as yet untold, was the climax to the fourth day of the troops' beleaguerment in the Ar-gonne Forest.

When the men were long foodless and almost wholly without ammunition and when many were weak from exhaustion but not one despairing, an American who had been taken prisoner by the Germans suddenly appeared at the little camp surrounded in the valley. The man had been sent blindfolded

UPTON BATTALION

from the German beadquarters with a pewritten note to Major Whittlese; 'Americans, you are surrounded on all

"Americans, you are surrounded on all sides. Surrender in the name of humanity. You will be well treated."

Major Whittiesey did not hesitate a fraction of a second.

"Go to heil!" he almost shouted. Then he read the note to those around him, and his men, despite their weariness and hunger and in imminent danger every moment, cheered so loudly that the Germans heard them from their observation. mans heard them from their observation

relief could come with-n twenty-four hours; none felt very sure that it could come at all before it was too late, but the same spirit animating them to plunge shead in the forest to their persons sitten maintained them at that moment, and every living man, wounded or well, in the battalion enthusiantically ap-proved Major Whittlesey's abrupt an-swer when the news of it was circulated

#### Fell Into Enemy Trap.

A composite story gleaned from sen recitals reveals that the battall ordered to advance last Friday pushed its way rapidly ahead through the forest, and, in its eagerness to catch up with the retreating Germans, gradually spread out and widened its ranks. This allowed the Germans to infiltrate behind the Americans and they fell directly into a cunning trap which he Germans had set for them

The enemy had planned to catch the Americans in a hollow surrounded on all four sides by heights, the greatest of which was a steep hill directly shead. The Americans, who were not accus-tomed to forest fighting and were filled with eagerness, dashed into this hollow without stopping to think that the enemy night be awaiting them. The members of the battalion were at first checked by their own artillery barrage, which

d worked steadily forward. Nevertheless it had not worked as fas as the troops themselves and the battalion proceeded half way up the hill and there they waited for the barrage to pass in front of them. Then they disovered that the Germans on both sides had jointly flanked them and had closed in upon their rear. Sheltered only by shallow and hastily

onstructed trenches the men were sub seted to a grilling sniping machine gun re as well as a trench mortar bomardment every time they showed them ives. Only with the greatest difficulty with extreme caution could they e from place to place and keep

guard against surprise attacks. The battation had started with meagre ations expecting more to reach them ater. These, of course, could no longer transported to them. It was the greatest good fortune that they were first great American raid, outside of its

Nightly and daily, too, they sent back volunteer scouting parties, but if these reached the positions in the rear without being captured or killed they could not tell, for none every returned.

### Dared Not Show Themselves.

Daily American aviators, searching vainly for them, flew overhead, but no outery the men could make brought anything but a volley of shouts and laughter from the Germans in front and beilind and to the right and left of

The beleaguered men discovered there were German machine gun nests all around them every fifteen feet or so, and a man to show himself every so briefly ine German main line of resistance west was the signal for a sweeping rain of bullets. If a man made an unusua

viciously.

Just for diversion the enemy made a practice of sweeping the whole terrain— the hillside where the improvised trenches were located and the valley in which the men crawled to get leaves and

water-regularly and then irregularly with machine guns.

Snipers were constantly on watch.
German 77s pounded the locality, and

hand grenades also were hourly in evi-dence. The Americans had no rockets or other signals, and they were powerless to attract the attention of any one but he Germans. As the days passed the Americans

As the days passed the Americans grew more and more emaclated and more and more bearded, but they never gave up hope. There was nothing but a grim determination to hold out until the last man was finished. There was not a man in the battalion, wounded or otherwise, hungry or starved, but scouted the idea of murrader. Their ammunition was deof surrender. Their ammunition was de-pleted to a point where the few machine guns in the outlit had but one belt of cartridges apiece, and the rifle ammuni-TIONS BOMBED
IN NIGHT AIR RAID

tion was running so short that they had received orders not to fire at any one attacking until within such short range that his death or serious injury was simost inevitable.

Major Whittlesey, who is a well known New Yorker, had his entire battalion behind him to a man. Capt. Leo Stromee of San Bernardino, Cal., told the Asso of surrender, and the men who came out of the four days siege are united in declaring that they never would have

The Major Whittlesey referred to it Major Charles W. Whittlesey, a lawyer, who formerly had offices at 2 Rector street. His home is at 136 East Forty-fourth street and he is unmarried. Major Whittlesey is a graduate of Williams College and the Harvard Law School and member of the Harvard and Williams clubs here. He is a nephew of C. W. Whittlesey of 51 East Fifty-eighth

One Law Course Is Continued. The advanced law courses of the Col-lege of the City of New York, except one. have been discontinued on account of the

Students Army Training Corps. The trial lectures will be delivered at the Har Association, 43 West Forty-fourth street. The lectures will be open to all former members of the class and to all

### AMERICANS IN WAR'S **GREATEST AIR RAID**

Cantonments 12 Miles North of Verdun.

Operation Preliminary to At tacks for Penetrating as Far as Berlin Itself.

By the Associated Press WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH want or Verdun, Oct. 10.—An American bombing expedition consisting of more than 350 machines dropped thirty-two tons of explosives yesterday on German cantonments in the area between Wavcantonments in the area between Wav-rille and Damvillers, about twelve miles north of Verdun.

The American bombing exploit marks one of the high spots in the air fleet operations of the war. In the expedition were more than 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines and fifty tri-nuance.

The bombing machines got splendid protection during the aerial battle which took place during the operation. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed. Only

one Entente plane failed to return In addition American airpiants de-stroyed or brought down yesterds) five German machines and one balleon. They also took a number of photographs and dropped newspapers to the America:

the whole of the American front yester-day. Lieuts. Irwin and Easterbrook, while on a liaison mission, encountered a Boche plane near Exermont and forced it to retire. A few minutes later they met a German biplane and a monoplane over Varennes and drove the bi-plane down out of control.

The Americans next encountered two

biplanes and forced them to retire. Starting on again they met a biplane, which they engaged and crashed. The Americans then finished their mission of ocating a certain unit. Returning hom they fought a big Haverstradt but with-out final decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- Word of the first great American air raid against the German camps north of Verdun sent a thrill through War Department officials

to-day, although no official report of details had been received. So far as could be learned, however, the participation of 350 machines in this one enterprise marks it as the greatest air offensive yet undertaken on the western front in point of number of forces employed. No record could be discovered here to-night showing either aillied or German bombing raids on any-thing like a similar scale. No official comment could be obtained

pending the receipt of formal advices. There is every reason to suppose, how-ever, that a considerable portion of the bombing planes used were De Haviland bombers, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors. Ship-ments of these machines to France have now reached considerable proportion

Triplanes Must Be French. The language of the account of the raid, permitted to pass by the American military censor, is taken here to indi-cate that the operation was a joint en-terprise, with French and possibly British airplanes aiding in the protection of the Americans. The reference to fifty triplanes included in this great air fleet ound no explanation here. If they were operated by American pilots they are French built machines, and no detail Gen. Pershing have been released for

The fact that only thirty-two tons of bombs were dropped by such a force struck some air service officers as surprising. The ordinary bomb capacity of a fleet of the kind described for them short trip probably would be ten times that weight

possible place in the great strategic a direct answer to the German air at-game that is being played on the west-ern front, is the fact that it indicates British and French cities and Belgian

ern front, is the fact that it indicates the United States now has taken its full place beside the Allies is the air as well as on land and sea. The bombing squadrons which made up this fleet probably represent the first definite American unit of major importance in the independent air forces which are being built up by the Entente Powers. The British and French (Jevernments now officially size of the American raiding fleet i from the air in this campaign. The very size of that force is a guarantee of the overwhelming dimensions of the American air fleets that will come in and French Governments now officially describe these bombing operations as the work of this independent force.

SIBERIAN BOOTY HUGE. work of this independent force.

What is meant is the navy of the air that is to be expanded until no part of Germany shall be safe from the rain of bombs. It is a thing apart from the fighting, observation and bombing squadrons attached to the warious army

Utilities Taken by Allies. By the Associated Press.

squadrons stached to the various army corps which work in close cooperation with the troops on attack or defence. The work of the independent force is benching munition works, factories, cities and other important centres far behind the German lines. It has been specifically promised that eventually. Berlin itself will know what an air raid means, and the whole great project is Tokio Oct 3 (delayed).—The Japa the bosty captured by the allied forms in the Amur district of Siberia between September 18 and September 22 included five steamships, thirty cars, five

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